

Charles C. Harrison Building
1001-1005 Market Street (NW Corner of 10th & Market)
Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-550

HABS
PA
51- PHILA
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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CHARLES C. HARRISON BUILDING

HABS No. PA-550

Location: 1001-1005 Market Street (northwest corner of 10th Street and Market Street), Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

USGS Philadelphia Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.486290.4422100

Present Owner: Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia

Present Use: Demolished 1979

Significance: The Harrison Building, designed by Cope and Stewardson, was one of the earliest large scale commercial buildings constructed on Market Street. The well-proportioned structure is composed in the formula for skyscrapers created by Adler S. Sullivan and other architects of the "Chicago style"; emphasizing a base, a shaft and a cap. The building exemplified newly developed construction technology, utilizing wrought iron Phoenix columns in the frame and the latest heating, ventilating and elevator systems. It is one of the few commercial buildings designed by Stewardson and Cope. The Harrison Building was an integral part of the commercial streetscape.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: 1893
2. Architects: Walter Cope (1862-1902) and John Stewardson (1857-1896). Cope and Stewardson were best known for their work in the American Collegiate Gothic style, displayed in their work at Princeton University in New Jersey and Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri. The Harrison Building is one of only five commercial structures designed by Cope and Stewardson, who were generally opposed to large scale business buildings. It is one of three buildings they designed in the vicinity of Market Street (see HABS No. PA-1008 and PA-1520).
3. Original and subsequent owners:

The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the structure stands. Reference is to the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia City Hall, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Charles C. Harrison
Building
HABS No. PA-550
(page 2)

- 1893 Deed of April 19, 1893 recorded Liber TG306-145, lot of ground at 14 N. 10th, consideration 15,000. Samuel J. Lauber (clerk)
to
Charles C. Harrison
- 1893 Deed of April 22, 1893 recorded Liber TG252-529, six story building (1001-1005 Market St. and 12 N. 10th St.), 4 story building (16-18 N. 10th), consideration \$28,500, \$280 ground rent. Chas W. Funk, Richard Y. Cook and the Gurantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co. of Philadelphia, Trustees under the will of Clayton French (1st part), Chas. W. Funk and Richard Y. Cook, Executors of Will of Clayton French (2nd part)
to
Charles C. Harrison
- 1918 Deed December 31, 1918 recorded Liber JMH 381-439, building and other properties, consideration \$1
Chas. C. Harrison et ux
to
George L. Harrison, Jr. et al
- 1968 Deed November 29, 1968 recorded Liber JRS284-10, building and other properties, consideration \$2,300,000.
Chas. C. Harrison, III
to
Emmanuel S. Kardon et al
- 1977 Deed September 26, 1977 recorded Liber DCC1494-508, building and other properties, consideration \$10
Freda Krafstow (3/20)
to
Freda Krafstow, Trustee under a Trust Agreement dated April 28, 1977
- 1977 Deed September 26, 1977 recorded Liber DCC1494-500, building and properties, consideration \$10
Albert Krafstow (3/20)
to Albert Krafstow, Trustee under a Trust Agreement dated March 8, 1977

1978 Notice of condemnation, Declaration of taking,
recorded Liber JRS702-524, building and other
properties Emmanuel S. Karden (3/10), Albert Krafstow,
Trustee (3/20), Freda B. Krafstow, Trustee (3/20),
Lester H. Kravitz et ux (1/10), Stanley M. Fried et ux
(1/10), Geo. M. Axilbund (1/10),
Arthur Balsam et ux (1/10)
to
Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The Harrison Building was constructed under a contract to Lewis Havens. Francis Brothers and Jellett, a prominent New York firm, were the heating and ventilating engineers. Theterne plate for the roof was locally produced by Gumney, Spering & Co., Continental Tin Works.
5. Alterations and additions: a marble tile veneer was applied to the original walls on the street mezzanine levels and the entrance and store windows were altered on the south and east facades. New ventilating systems were installed in 1898 to serve a tenant who specialized in seeds and plants.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Charles Custis Harrison commissioned this building in 1893. Harrison was a socially prominent merchant and philanthropist who made his fortune in sugar refining. As provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1894-1910, Harrison was influential in planning and new campus in West Philadelphia. He utilized the designs of Cope and Stewardson for six of the thirteen buildings on the campus. The Harrison Building was erected as part of the commercial development near Center Square encouraged by the anticipated completion of City Hall and the construction of the Reading Terminal (completed 1893). Harrison also commissioned the Monarch Building at Tenth and Filbert Streets (HABS No. PA-1520), designed by Cope and Stewardson in 1893-1894.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old Views:

View of the Harrision Building, 1001-1005 Market Street, ca. 1894, photographer unknown, in Francis Brothers and Jellett, Inc., Some Recent Architecture in and nearby Philadelphia, a collection of Views of Buildings in which the Heating, Ventilation and Steam Power Plants were either Designed or Erected by Francis Brothers and Jellett. Philadelphia: published by the author, n.d.

Charles C. Harrison
Building
HABS No. PA-550
(page 4)

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, volumes 8 and 9 (1893) Free Library of Philadelphia (microfilm), p. 538.

Stewardson, William Emlyn. "Cope and Stewardson, the Architects of a Philadelphia Renaissance." Thesis submitted to the Department of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University, May 2, 1960.

b. Secondary and Published sources:

Sanborn Map Co., Insurance Map of Philadelphia, Ward 9 (1908).

Webster, Richard, Philadelphia Preserved: Catalog of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1976.

Prepared by: Emily J. Harris
Historic American Buildings Survey
November 1979

from information compiled by
Alice Kent Schooler
John Milner Associates
West Chester, Pennsylvania
May 1979

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The structure measures approximately 66' x 200'. It is seven stories high.
2. Foundations: unknown
3. Wall construction, finish, color: The walls are designed to suggest the classically inspired formula of a base, a shaft and a capital. The "base" is represented by a stone and terracotta arcade on the ground floor and mezzanine. The arcade continues around all three

sides of the building and is still visible on the Commerce Street (rear) elevation. There are two arched bays around a central entrance on Market Street and nine arched bays on the Tenth Street elevation. Round terra cotta medallions containing putti are between the bays, and there is a decorative terra cotta cornice separating the arcaded "base" from the "shaft" above. This is suggested by the four story section of Roman brick laid in stretcher bond with deeply recessed rectangular windows. The openings on the Market Street facade are arranged in incrementally increasing sets. Terra cotta ornament divides the bays and surrounds the arched openings on the sixth floor. The "capital" is suggested by a wide terra cotta frieze band of guilloche surrounding eight equally spaced windows, and the ornate cornice above.

4. Structural system, framing: Skeleton frame with six-section wrought iron Phoenix columns carrying the vertical loads.
5. Doors and doorways: The original main entrance was in the central bay of the Market Street elevation. It was surrounded by columns supporting a full entablature. There was a small window above the entrance.
6. Roof:
 - a. shape, covering: The roof is flat, and is covered with 20' by 28" sheets of terne plate.
 - b. Cornice: The terra cotta frieze culminates in a band of dentils and a band of egg and dart molding. The projecting modillioned cornice is capped with lions heads spaced every three modillions with an antefix above each head.

B. Description of Interior:

The main floor of the building is a large open room with two rows of columns running north-south dividing the room into thirds. The original plan for the building accommodated three stories on the first floor. Two were oriented to Market Street and measured 26' by 66' and 40' by 66'. The third was on the corner of North Tenth Street and Commerce Street and was 66' square. The upper floors contain offices.

The original plans for the building included a freight lift, elevators, electricity, speaking tubes and steam and power heat. New ventilating systems were installed in 1898.

Charles C. Harrison
Building
HABS No. PA-550
(page 6)

C. Site: The building stood on the northwest corner of Market and Tenth Streets, and extended the full length of Tenth Street to Commerce Street. It was one of the large buildings constructed in this area in the last decade of the nineteenth century in a pattern of redevelopment initiated by the construction of the Reading Terminal at Market and Twelfth Streets.

Prepared by: Emily J. Harris
Historic American Buildings Survey
July 1980

from information compiled by
Alice Kent Schooler
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PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Harrison Building was recorded for the Historic American Buildings Survey by the Market Street East Development Corporation and the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority in compliance with Executive Order 11593 and a Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to mitigate the adverse effect of the Market Street East - Gallery II project. Photographs were taken by James L. Dillon & Co., Inc. in August 1979. The written data was prepared by Emily J. Harris, an architectural historian in the HABS office from information compiled by Alice Kent Schooler of John Milner Associates in May 1979.